Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1807. [No. 1947.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. C. Marsteller, v. m.

I have a few Casks of
Particular Teneriffe Wine,
Of very superior quality, imported early in the year 1804:
Which will be sold, on moderate terms, to close a consignment.

Phineas Janney.

6 mo. 24. 7t

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin } TEAS, Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—
Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 15. d

JUST RECEIVED,
By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Jago de CUBA, and for Sale, by the subscribers,
275 Spanish Hides
12 hogsheads Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
39 boxes white and brown Sugars
7000 lbs. Coffee
150 boxes Segars
9 tons Fustic
6 do. Logwood

June 9. *Wadsworth & Butler.*

Freight Wanted,
For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to

W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.

May 9. d

Just received from Philadelphia,
By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.

March 27 d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern,* That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.

May 16. d

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill.*—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

March 17. d

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY of Alexandria, will please to take notice, that a regular stated meeting of the said Society, will be held at Gadsby's hotel, on Saturday, the *fourth of July* next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon. The SOCIETY will move in procession precisely at 12 o'clock, to the Presbyterian Church, where an ORATION will be delivered by *JOHN H. THOMAS*, Esq. The military and citizens are invited to join the procession.

By order of the Standing Committee,
G. DENEALE, *Sec'y.*

June 24. d

N. B. The Members of the Society together with such as chuse to partake, will dine at Mr. Gadsby's. A subscription paper is lodged at the bar, and it is requested that those gentlemen who propose dining, will leave their names two days previous to the 4th, in order that the number to be provided for may be ascertained.

☞ PROPOSALS ARE ISSUED,
For publishing by Subscription,
THE LIFE OF
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
By David Ramsay, M. D.
Author of the History of the American Revolution.

The work will be comprised in one octavo volume of about 400 pages, ornamented with an engraved head of Washington—Price to subscribers in boards $2 50—to non-subscribers $3 00—payable on delivery.

☞ Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, King-street, Alexandria.

June 25. d3t-1aw1m

☞ *Marshal's* Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, in the case of Andrew Reintzell, against Rudolph Martin, will be sold, at the Coffee-House, on the 20th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to the highest bidder, for ready money—One HOUSE and LOT, on Duke-street, to the westward of Alfred-street; the Lot extending on Duke-street 21 feet in front, and in depth 88 feet to a 20 feet alley.

R. MOSS, *D. M.*
For D. C. BRENT, *Marshal.*

June 24. dts

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
Has just received and offers for sale,
500 barrels Herrings and Shad
50 do. New-England rum
5 hogsheads Jamaica do.
10 quarter casks Malaga wine
20 boxes imperial and hyson tea
30 barrels rye whiskey
20 bags green coffee
Also, just landed,
200 casks excellent lime,
20 hogsheads molasses.

June 23. d1w

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to
M. MILLER.

Who wants a small vessel for Charleston, burthen 4 or 500 bbls. to which immediate dispatch will be given. M. M.

June 20 d.

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142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.

May 25. d

Forty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, last evening, a Negro Girl, named *Grace*: She is about 19 years old, stout made; has a scar on the back of one of her hands.—*Ten Dollars* will be given if taken in town, and *Forty* if without.

T. CRAVEN.

June 24. 6t

☞ The said girl had on and took with her one dimity petticoat, one white flannel ditto, and one India calico ditto—Also, one pink calico gown, one black cambric ditto, and one cross-barr'd ditto—together with one dark coating dress, handkerchiefs, &c.

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRIG
INDUSTRY,
Joseph Sevier, master,
Burthen about 1100 barrels, three years old, and a fast sailer. Enquire of

N. WATTLES & Co.

50 tons of PLISTER for sale on board of said vessel. Enquire as above.

June 20. d

☞ *A GIG.*

A SECOND-HAND *GIG*, with *Plated Harness*, for sale, low, for cash or merchandize.

J. and M. Scholfield.

June 23. 6t

La Plata Hides.

7944 South America OX HIDES, of the first quality, from Monte Viedo, are now landing and for sale at No. 4, Water-street, *Baltimore*, by

William Jenkins.
Also on Hand,
Laguira, Oronoko and Curracoa Hides.
A general assortment of
Tanners' and Curriers' Tools; Tanners' Oil and Leather, of all kinds; which is offered on accommodating terms.

June 3. [10] eo6w

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,
And immediate possession given,
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Hoffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

Joseph Janney
HAS JUST RECEIVED
His SPRING GOODS, in a considerable quantity and a good assortment, which are offered for sale.

☞ He has removed his Store to King-street, opposite to Paton and Butchers.

5 mo. 12. d3to

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.
For terms apply to
Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. co

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.

THE subscriber offers for Sale at his Cellar, next door to Mr. Smith's china store, King-street, the following bottled LIQUORS, warranted of the best quality.—Orders, for home or export consumption, will be carefully attended to, as respects length of voyage and climate, viz.

Albany PALE ALE, first quality.
Do. do. do. second do.
Philadelphia PALE ALE, Do. PORTER. } From *Abbott* and *Stewart's* Brewery.
Also,
BEER & ALE, on draught.
Newark CIDER, rich and high flavored.

John Macleod.

N. B. About 40 BARRELS recently emptied, suitable for fish.

May 7. d1weotf

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be please to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Exr's.*

April 6. 3taw

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

For Sale,

A stout *NEGRO WOMAN*, about thirty-six years of age. She is a good cook, washer, and ironer.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 26. d

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are cautioned against trusting my wife MILLY FERNOU, as she has behaved in an unbecoming manner, and I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

Philip Fernou.

June 26. 3t

JUST LANDING,
From Charleston,
20 tierces fresh RICE, and five bales of COTTON, which is said to be of the first quality—and are for sale by

Mordecai Miller.

June 10. d

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a *LUMBER YARD*, adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

May 6. eo3m

N. B. He continues the House-Joiners' business and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

FOR SALE,
THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,
SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28 eo

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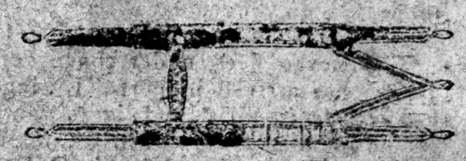
20 Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the subscriber living near Richmond court-house, Virginia, on the last of April, a lad by the name of *George*—He is short, of a dark complexion, and about 18 years of age, had his right thigh broken by a fall from a horse at Hanover court house, when living with John Tayloe, Esq. Mount-Airy; it has occasioned a small lameness.—He took with him a variety of clothes, particularly a pair of buckskin pantaloons, almost new. The above reward will be given, for apprehending and confining him in any jail in this state. Should he be apprehended out of the state, an additional reward will be given by

Landon Carter.

Richmond County, (Va.) May 23. J. 1. } eotf



Patent Elastic Suspenders,
To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,
Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,
Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,
Good quality for sadlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters, &c.
LIKEWISE,
Sadlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies

May 2. 12md

NEW YORK, *June* 23.

THE LATEST NEWS
From the Continent of Europe,

Almost every day adds something new to our stock of intelligence from Europe. We yesterdey occupied a considerable portion of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, with interesting extracts from London prints to the 11th ultimo; and this morning the arrival of the ship Swift from Liverpool in the short passage of 32 days has enabled us to extend those extracts to the 16th inclusive. The 71st and 72d bulletins of the French grand army are in our possession and shall be attended to to-morrow.

LONDON May 12.

The treaty with Britain it it is said has been sent back to London for reconsideration, and we should hope that by mutual concession, the whole of this disagreeable dispute may be amicably adjusted. Perhaps however our present ministry, with that laudable spirit of contradiction to the former cabinet which has prompted all their measures since their accession to office, may undo what their predecessors have done, and involve us in war with a country united to ours by the ties of blood as well as of policy, to prove their zeal for the religion of Peace.

The Channel fleet has been obliged to return in a part from the uncommon severity of the weather.

Arrived at Plymouth, the Veronica of Newcastle, Henry Fyle, master from Memel, which place she left the 28th March for this port with timber; when the master left Memel there were nearly 20,000 Prussian troops at that place and its neighborhood, which were not able to join the army for want of arms, which were anxiously expected from this country: arms of every description were demanded from individuals for the temporary supply of the army. Ammunition was also so scarce, that the British ships of war in the Baltic were obliged to part with a great part of their stock for the use of the combined armies.

May 18.

As we last night predicted, the new ministers are resolved to make no concessions to America. The evening trumpeter, not of their fame, but of their disgrace, warns us that the age of concession is past. Of this we are aware. What then is left us? When fools are too obstinate to concede—too dull to be convinced—they must then be constrained.—*Statesman.*

So confident were generals Tarleton and Gascoigne of being returned for Liverpool on Thursday, that the chairs were brought out to the morning for the purpose of chairing them, and they had ordered a sumptuous dinner to be provided in the evening; when an independent freeman of the name of Green unexpectedly came forward and nominated Mr. Roscoe. The name of Green is ominous to gen. Tarleton, who must remember his unpleasant race with gen. Green in America, when the English hero rode first horse for a distance of nearly two miles. The friends of Mr. Roscoe are determined to keep the poll open the legal time, fifteen days.

May 14.

The Levant fleet, under convoy of the Juno, has arrived in part. Intelligence has been received by it relative to the state of the enemies squadrons in the Mediterranean. The combined fleet in Cadiz consists of thirteen sail of the line, of which five are French and eight are Spanish.—There are, moreover, three or four ships of the line in ordinary, two upon the stocks, and several sloops and frigates refitting. In Carthagena, there are three sail of the line, three frigates, and two sloops all ready for sea. The ships are all manned, and with their sails bent. The French admiral made a late attempt to escape: but perceiving that lord Collingwood was on his station, and was resolved to remain there, he deemed it prudent to return into the harbor, and wait the co-operation of the Spanish and Rochefort squadrons. Besides the above squadrons in Cadiz and Carthagena, there are three two deckers, two frigates, and three sail of the line, in the harbor of Toulon; and three frigates, two sloops, and many gun-boats in that of Venice. At Naples there are two sloops and a frigate. The vessels in the Italian ports are but badly manned, but the French endeavor to remedy this defect, by pressing the crews of every vessel which they chance to meet.

When the Juno left the Cadiz fleet, admiral sir John Duckworth and sir Sidney Smith were hourly expected off Cadiz; and orders had been received by lord Collingwood, to instruct these officers to proceed immediately on their way home. Mr. Arbuthnot, his family and suite, are coming home in the Amphion.

The Barbary powers had learned the first success of admiral Duckworth forcing the passage of the Dardanelles, and the intelligence had produced a very sensible effect upon them.

The rumor of an existing negociation for a general peace was revived on Tuesday with increased confidence, upon the alledged authority of private letteys, received by the last Hamburgh mail. The overtures were stated as having been made by Napoleon to the emperor Alexander, who was of opinion, that they should be submitted to the allies. The inactivity of the armies in Poland has been also urged, as evidence of a subsisting negociation. But it is confidently asserted, on the other hand, that all hopes of amicable arrangement had vanished before the emperor of Russia left his capital. As in the latter case a battle must have been fought before this time, these contradictory reports have greatly increased the public anxiety for the arrival of foreign papers.

May 15.

Hamburgh papers to the 6th, and Dutch to the 12th, arrived in town last night.—Although their details are interesting, yet they are totally silent on the main object of our anxiety—the great battle which was anticipated to be on the eve of taking place. Bonaparte seems at this moment more willing to emulate the policy of Machiavel than the prowess of Alexander; and to place greater reliance on flattery than on force.

If report is at all to be credited, Austria has lately shewn some symptoms of being influenced by French intrigue. Mr. Stewart, whose arrival from the court of Petersburg we mentioned in our yesterday's paper, is said to be charged with proposals submitted by Napoleon to the allies, and backed by rather a haughty recommendation on the part of his Austrian majesty. It is even said, that the last mentioned power has gone so far as to declare Turkey its ally! We hope these rumors are unfounded. But when we consider the jealousy of Russian interference in the affairs of Turkey, always manifested by the former head of the Germanic body, we must confess we find more ground for dread than hope.

The late change in our councils cannot be supposed to impress a favorable opinion of our steadiness, any more than an increase of vigor in our measures. It is not, therefore, a matter either for complaint or admiration, if foreign states consult only what they may deem their own interests, unconnected with a reference to our situation. When England herself seems to have lost all sense of what is due to her, we must not expect other nations to be careful of her interests.—[*Statesman.*

MAY 16.

Mr. Shaw, the messenger, arrived here last night with dispatches. The three Hamburgh mails which were due also arrived.—They have not brought any intelligence of importance from Poland; but the Paris papers to the 8th assert, that hostilities will re-commence as soon as the weather will permit.—All hopes of peace are vanished, the Paris papers admitting, that the overtures of Bonaparte have been peremptorily rejected. The senate, in an address to Bonaparte, in answer to his message relative to the conscription, talk of dictating peace, boast that his army is stronger by 130,000 men than it was at the commencement of the war, and hold out the prospect of his surprizing, turning, and surrounding the Russian army, and compelling them to receive from him either death or law.

His Swedish majesty has refused to ratify the extraordinary armistice concluded by gen. Essen, whom he had removed from his command. A reinforcement of 15,000 Swedes, has been ordered to be embarked for Stralsund, and the Swedes will have in Pomerania an army of not less than 10,000 men. Bonaparte will thus be obliged to keep a strong force to watch them, and his grand army will of course be weaker than it would have been had the armistice been raised.

The Vienna court Gazettet in an article under the head of Turkey, states, that the Russians have made an unsuccessful attempt to take the castle of Tenedos. The Dardanelles is strictly blockaded by the English and Russians. We shall soon see whether they will be more successful under Mahomet's squadron, which has been conveyed from the Mosque of St. Sophia, with extraordinary solemnity and pomp, to the camp near Adrianople.

The transports that were at Portsmouth have been ordered to the Downs to receive troops immediately. Ten thousand foot, is said, are to be embarked, and four thousand horse.—Four companies of artillery have been embarked at Woolwich. Three troops of gunner drivers are also under orders for embarcation.

Orders have been dispatched by government to the commissioners of the customs, to be forwarded to all the out ports, for laying an embargo upon all ships and vessels belonging to the grand seignior; and also from the admiralty, to the commanders of king's ships and privateers, to detain and bring in all vessels, property, &c. belonging to the subjects of the Ottoman Porte.

The French have taken possession of the islands of Usedom and Wallin in pursuance of the armistice which the king of Sweden has not ratified.

Price of stocks this day at 12 o'clock. 3 per cent.

Consols for money 63⅛—For May Account 63⅛.

3 per cent. red.——Omnium 1½ per cent.

Finkenstein, April 20.

The emperor has divided the grand army into three principal corps, which he has reviewed in succession.

The enemy has also divided its force into three principal corps. One is to be commanded by the emperor of Russia in person, with general Bennigsen under him. Another will be led on by the king of Prussia, assisted by general Ruchel, and Lesttoco. The third will be commanded by the grand duke Constantine and general Tolstoy. The principal advanced guard remains under the orders of prince Bragrathion. It appears to be almost certain, that every prospect of peace have vanished, the courts of Russia and Persia having rejected the proposal made by the emperor Napoleon.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27.

On Wednesday last, at half past 3 o'clock, the Grand Jury returned two bills of indictment against Burr and Blannerhasset for Treason and Misdemeanor. Burr was committed to prison.

BRITISH OUTRAGE!

We give the public the particulars of the following outrage on the American flag, under the influence of feelings which, we are certain, are in unison with those entertained universally by our fellow citizens.

On Monday last the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, of 38 guns, left the capes, where there lay at anchor a British squadron consisting of three two deckers, and one frigate of 38 guns. As she passed this squadron, without molestation, one of the two deckers, the Leopard, put off, and went to sea before the Chesapeake. When the latter came up with the Leopard, at the distance of about three leagues from the squadron, her commander, captain Humphries, hailed the Chesapeake, and said he had a dispatch to deliver from the British commander in chief (meaning admiral Berkeley of the American station) commodore Barron supposing it was a dispatch for Europe, hove to, when captain Humphries sent on board of her, a letter covering an order of admiral Berkeley, to take from the Chesapeake three men, alledged to be deserters from the Melampus frigate, and designating them by name. Commodore Barron replied by letter that no such men, as named in admiral Berkeley's order, were on board, and added that his crew could not be mustered for examination by any other officers than his own. This answer was couched in terms of politeness. It was no sooner received than a broadside was discharged from the Leopard. The crew of the Chesapeake were at this time not at quarters, considering the Leopard a friend, and commodore Barron not contemplating the possibility of danger so immediately after leaving the Capes. No other attempt was therefore made to fight her than the discharge of a few straggling guns, while the Leopard repeated 3 or 4 more broadsides; when the Chesapeake struck her colors, after having 3 men killed and 18 wounded.

A boat was then put off from the Leopard with an officer who demanded 4 men. Commodore Barron said he considered the Chesapeake as a prize to the Leopard; the captain of which vessel said, no, that his orders were to take out the men, which, having executed, he had nothing further to do with her. Thus dismissed, she returned to Hampton roads, where she now lies. She received in her hull 22 round shot, her foremast & mainmast were destroyed, her mizenmast greatly injured, and her standing rigging and sails very much cut.

Of the wounded eight are considered dangerous, and two have lost an arm.—Commodore Barron suffered a contusion, received from a splinter, which is not serious. No other officer is wounded excepting midshipman Broom, and he but slightly.

Nothing evinces in more striking colours the insolence of captain Humphreys, than his immediate return, after this outrage, to the capes, where he now lies with the other ships of the squadron. *Nat. Intel.*

TRIAL OF COL. AARON BURR.

LATEST PROCEEDINGS.

James Knox being sworn, deposed and said; That he went to N. O. some time in March; afterwards he received a note from general Wilkinson, making some enquiries concerning serjeant Dunbaugh. He called on the general, who received him personally, and asked him whether he was at liberty to reveal what occurred in coming down the river. Enquired of the witness a few questions—Then began to take notes. The witness stopped him from taking them down. He then asked the witness his circumstances, and if he were in want of money. Offered to supply him, which the witness refused. The witness was served about the 12th of May with a subpœna by lieutenant Gaines, to attend the Federal Court at Richmond. He went to Gaines's office about four days afterwards—was taken by a sheriff on Sunday evening, who took him to judge Hall's——The judge was from home——went again and was told by the judge that he was to give his deposition or go round to Richmond; Answered that he had no objection to going to Richmond; but not having counsel refused to give his deposition, lest he should commit himself——No person but the governor was present——The governor desired the sheriff to take his word, if the judge could not be found——Saw the judge, and was bailed until 11 o'clock—When he appeared the judge had before him a number of printed interrogatories. The witness asked the liberty of reading them—He permitted him to do so. The judge asked if he would answer——The witness refused until he had counsel; he afterwards spoke to a Mr. Carr, who informed the witness, that the judge had no right to demand such answers. The judge still persisted to interrogate, some of which interrogatories the witness answered. The witness then related every thing that passed until his arrival at New Orleans. Mr. Fort was then sent for to judge Hall's and interrogated, after which the judge gave the deputy marshal a note; who took Fort and the witness and placed them in a jail among negroes. Fort was bailed, the witness remained in jail until the vessel was ready in which he embarked. He requested at his departure to get his clothes. Dunbaugh came to the jail for him with some men having side arms. The witness asked if they were a guard: Answered no; but has since been told by Dunbaugh they were a guard. They went with Dunbaugh and himself to the water edge——Witness asked whether lieut. Gaines was on board, said no; but would soon be. When Dunbaugh came to the jail he had an order which was handed to the jailers. While in jail witness wrote to Lindsley and Dr. Mitchill to come and see him——was informed by the jailor they would be confined. He did not send the note——did not see Gaines until next day. Gaines told him he, the witness was in bad humor and he had better be satisfied. Witness asked Gaines for leave to go on shore for his clothes. He did not give him leave, said it was not in his power to grant the request, but in the power of gen. Wilkinson. The witness was not permitted to get his clothes. Lindsley brought him one of his shirts, which he lent. Gaines, after the witness told him he might put him in irons and bring him round in that manner, offered him forty dollars. Witness said if he would let him go on shore he did not want it, otherwise he must take it. Paid it and sent twenty dollars by governor Claiborne to his landlord. When came to anchor at Hampton, Gaines asked him if he had any objection to go to Richmond: Witness said he never had any objection. Gaines said to witness he was sent by authority of judge Hall. Gen. Wilkinson at Hampton spoke to witness and asked him if he had any objection to come to Richmond. Told witness he had not heard of his not being permitted to bring his clothes until that morning. Gen. Wilkinson agreed he was ill used, told him he must understand he was brought round by order of judge Hall. Gen. Wilkinson proposed to let the witness go to Richmond upon his own parole of honor, which was refused. Gen. Wilkinson said if witness wanted twenty dollars he should have it.—Afterwards said if he wanted fifty dollars he might have it if witness wanted money to purchase clothes. Witness took the money, observed in the first conversation that he had twice asked favors of him and Gaines and would never ask another favor of any person. Witness came to Richmond by water——Mosely told him he had orders from Wilkinson to take charge of the passengers on board the Revenge and bring them to Richmond, and there wait Wilkinson's orders.

Witness when cross examined by Mr. Wirt said he was born in Hagers Town Maryland; removed to Pennsylvania when small; has resided in that state ever since until the 24th or 25th of November last, when he set out for New Orleans. Went down the Ohio. From Meadsville he went down the Allegany, then to Beaver, from thence down the Ohio; stopped at Blannerhassett's island with about twenty or thirty men, staid there a day or two; arrived there in Dec. Blannerhasset and another man went down. They stopped at the falls of the Ohio a little, and next stopped at Shawnese town, and was joined there by about the same number; stopped at Cumberland river, there saw col. Burr, first time. They altogether did not amount to sixty men; stopped at fort Massac, was there joined by serjeant Dunbaugh who brought a broken musket rifle. After joining col. Burr, he considered himself as under the direction of colonel Burr. That he then went to Natchez; but as Burr did not go down he then went to New Orleans. Arrived there about 16th of March.

When he was put on board the Revenge, he had not his clothes and asked captain Gaines for them; stated he had no sea stores. Gaines said he would procure them, if he had a memorandum; said he had not time but requested the witness to write to him on shore. He did write and requested a person to bring his trunk on board, that he might take what he wanted out of it, and send the trunk back——His letter was refused to be sent and the Revenge sailed in about three quarters of an hour afterwards. He arrived in Richmond on a Friday and put up at the Bell tavern. Did not see col. Burr for two or three days afterwards—He was induced to give the affidavit from the treatment he met with—was about to make complaints to the court on Saturday morning, and expected the same treatment here that he met with at New Orleans. After the trial at Natchez he took col. Burr in a wherry at Cole's Creek, and carried him to a place up the river. Parted with col. Burr in the woods. Left col. Burr at Natygross. Did not hear col. Burr make any address at parting with the company.

Never spoke to general Wilkinson until after receiving his notice; but Dunbaugh spoke to him, and asked him to go to the general. He refused; Dunbaugh asked him if Wilkinson would write a note whether he would go. He said he had no objection. The note from Wilkinson was sealed but open at the end.

Questioned by col. Burr. When in the wherry was obliged to stop on account of the weather. When with Tyler the whole party had but five guns, having sailed from New Orleans in half an hour after general Wilkinson came on board, when gen. W. offered him money, he considered it as a bribe. The conversation with gen. W. took place before the service of the subpœna.

Lieutenant Gaines was sworn. Received a letter from the attorney general of the U. S. dated 29th April. Set out for New Orleans the 2d of May, and arrived on the 7th; went to the house where Monhall & Lindsay stayed; but never found them at home. The landlord told him, that they always went out, when he was seen approaching the house. He desired the landlord to tell them, that he had nothing but subpœnas to attend the trial of colonel Burr. Knox said he could not come immediately, until he received some money. Lindsay agreed to come upon further conversation. Knox refused to come. Gaines then applied to judge Hall, who told him that an affidavit shewing the materiality of his evidence, would bring him before him and that he would take his recognizance for his appearance in Richmond. He went the next day to see the judge. He shewed to him a deputation from the marshal to take charge of Knox for his place. He accepted it upon condition, that he should not at all times have charge of the person of Knox. When the Revenge was nearly ready to sail, he sent a written order to the jailer by Dunbaugh, who received Knox. When about to sail, he offered Knox forty dollars, which after some hesitation he accepted. Knox said he wanted papers, necessaries and some clothes. Knox was requested to write to some friend for which purpose paper was given to him, and Gaines said he would procure them. He hesitated until Gaines left the vessel, and Gaines staid in New Orleans one hour, and not hearing any thing of Knox, returned on board. In the service of the subpœnas, he acted under the direction of the attorney general, in all things which related to them. After he went before judge Hall, he acted under the deputation of the marshal, except that he offered the said Knox a passage in the public vessel, by the directions of the commander in chief. Knox after the sailing of the Revenge, was under no restraint. In Hampton roads Knox said he wished to come to Richmond, but not in a vessel. On the passage Knox was treated as well as the inferior officers on board. He was not before judge Hall with Knox, and does not know for what cause he was committed. He always considered Knox as under his control as deputy marshal, and general Wilkinson exercised no control over Knox during the passage.—When he received the deputation, he never gave bond or took an oath of office. On his arrival at New Orleans, he sent all the subpœnas in the hands of general Wilkinson, and left some of them with him.——General Wilkinson mentioned Knox to Gaines—informed him Knox was in New Orleans, and recommended him to Gaines to be summoned. He had casual conversation with general Wilkinson, but no direct communication between them. When he received the subpœnas back from general Wilkinson he does not remember that any thing particular passed on the subject. He informed general Wilkinson that judge Hall said an oath was necessary. The general took the oath before judge Genas in his own quarters. Does not recollect whether he delivered the certificate of oath to the judge or not, but believes he did not. He delivered a letter to general Wilkinson which he believes inclosed some subpœnas. He does not recollect having received orders, instructions or advice from general Wilkinson; but Wilkinson consulted with an attorney. He always considered himself as bound to obey the orders of general Wilkinson. He considered general Wilkinson as having the power to control all the officers and men on board the Revenge, belonging to the army or navy of the U. States.

Stopped a short time at the Havannah, on account of the sickness of some of the men; badness of the water on board, and the want of fruits and refreshments; put in about 4 o'clock and sailed the same night. This was done at the request of the persons unwell, addressed to general Wilkinson and capt. Read; heard captain Read give orders to the cook, to supply the men with necessary provisions; but knows of nothing but the ships stores being laid in. The ships stores were very good, better than those laid in for the cabin and used by him and others. While at New Orleans, he received advice from counsel several times on a variety of points relative to the serving of the subpœnas. General Wilkinson advised him to consult the judge or the attorney general; he went to the judge and the judge was asked whether it was legal to advance the money to witnesses. The judge approved of it, and the general gave orders for the money.

Mr. Graham deposed, that some short time after the arrival of Mr. Gains, he was told by the governor that Gains had a subpœna. The subpœna was soon afterwards served upon him. The governor told him a public vessel was prepared for the transportation of the witnesses. He waited on general Wilkinson to know, whether he could get a passage in the vessel. Wilkinson informed him, that several witnesses in New Orleans, part of colonel Burr's company were unwilling; others were willing; asked whether any legal process could be obtained to compel the unwilling witnesses to come—answered that he did not, but referred him to the federal judge, and knows the bad terms between the general and judge, waited on the judge at the request of general Wilkinson, witness knows nothing, but about that time when at the judge's, he saw Knox in company with a Mr. Keene, a lawyer—he had been with the judge a very few minutes. The judge asked Knox whether he was prepared to give a recognizance with security, or to answer such questions as might be asked him. He stated the same thing to a Mr. Fort pointed out the law of the case and mentioned his reluctance to act against them.—Both of them, particularly Capt. Fort, wished to see the questions—the judge handed a printed paper. Fort said he was not bound to answer and the judge might do what he tho't proper.

The judge sent for the marshal, and Fort and Knox were committed. In the afternoon Fort gave security in five hundred dollars and was released—Understood that Fort was to take his passage in a vessel to New-York, but does not believe he left New Orleans, as he said his business would suffer very much.

The judge said it would be right to advance money to the witnesses. The judge and Mr. Keene both requested the witness to request Mr. Gaines to remove Mr. Knox from the prison to the vessel.

Wednesday, June 24.

The court was opened about one quarter after 11

Benjamin La Trobe was called and sworn and then sent to the grand jury.

Mr. Graham was called by Mr. M'Rae, and questioned relative to the public mind at New Orleans Did not arrive at New Orleans until the month of March. The public mind was then much agitated.——When questioned by col Burr, there was a considerable portion of the people in New Orleans who believed there was another portion unfriendly to the government.——Does not know what measures were pursued by the exective at N. Orleans.

Mr. Hay opposed the witness answering these questions.

Col. Burr shewed the propriety of the witness answering.

The court were of opinion the witness had only a right to answer such questions as bore upon the subject before them.

Mr. Graham does not recollect that general Wilkinson informed him particularly how letters of information were received by him, only he observed the letter partly in cypher and Dutch he received from a house in New Orleans. The practice of opening letters if such a practice prevailed had ceased when he arrived at N. Orleans. General Wilkinson shewed him three or four letters. Does not know how these letters had been taken from the post-office; but there was an impression on his mind that letters were improperly taken from the post offices. He heard there were guards placed at two points near New Orleans for the purpose of arresting suspicious persons—Heard also that some papers had been seized Gen. W. did not inform the witness how he obtained these letters.

John Milligan, called.

Captain Murray, called and sworn.

Captain Murray questioned by col. Burr deposed. He was stationed at Villa Greve two miles above New Orleans. His orders from governor Claiborne was to stop boats and examine them; to examine papers. He should have transmitted any letters addressed to col. Burr or suspected persons to the executive at New Orleans. The orders from governor Claiborne originated through gen. W. The orders came always thro' gen. W.

Mr. *Edmund Randolph*. "May it please your honors, the motion which has been so often attempted to be brought forward is now submitted to the court.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Batavia, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated *Batavia, February* 23, 1807.

"I wish you to have it published in the American Gazettes, that the large church in Batavia, the dome of which has hitherto been the only mark for avoiding two dangerous shoals lying to the southward of the roads, is to be entirely pulled down, and not rebuilt. Before the information becomes general, many navigators may be greatly deceived, and I fear some vessels lost."

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Brig Economy, Smith, Georgetown, *to the Master*

Schr. Welcome Return, Hall, Norfolk— sugar, *to N. Wattles & Co. and others*

Sloop Little Sarah, Rhodes, Providence— northern produce, *to the Master*

George, Williamson, Norfolk— sundries, *to different persons*

CLEARED,

Schr. Sisters, Barrock, Fredericksburg, *by Wm. I. Hall*

Sloop George, Potter, Providence, *by the Master*

REMOVAL.

The office of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, is removed to Royal Street, a few doors south of King Street.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have Flour stored with me, are hereby requested to take said flour away or sell it, on or before the 24th day of July next; at which time I intend to leave Alexandria, and will not be accountable for any flour now in my possession after the time above stated. Also those who have claims against me are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and those who are indebted to me or the firm of DENNEY & POWELL, will please to make payment by the first day of August next, as no further indulgence will be given.

☞ *To Rent*—A Warehouse.

Edmund Denney.

June 27. eo1t

FOR NORFOLK,

The regular Packet Sloop

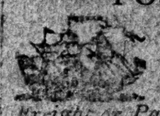
GEORGE,

Will sail on Sunday—For freight or passage apply on board at Mr. Wm. I. Hall's wharf.

J. WILLIAMSON.

June 27. 1t

FOR NEW-YORK,



The Schooner

TRITON,

About 750 barrels burthen. For Freight or Passage apply to

Lewis Deblois.

June 27. d3t

Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE,

Received per the Mercury from St. Thomas, & FOR SALE BY

Jonah Thompson & Son,

OR

Cuthbert Powell.

June 27. d6t-eo6t

PENNSYLVANIA OATS AND CORN—

About 1000 bushels of each for sale on board the Sloop Eliza, Capt. Rickard, at Ramsay's wharf.

Joseph Mandeville.

June 27. d

Just received from Boston,

And for sale at the Bookstore of R. GRAY, in King-street,

A Report of the Trial of

Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Esq.

On an indictment for Manslaughter, for killing Mr. *Charles Austin*, on the Public Exchange, in Boston Aug. 4, 1806

THE lively interest which this extraordinary occurrence had excited in the public mind, called for a full and impartial statement of facts, both in the developement of the testimony, and the pleadings which took place at the trial. This injunction appears to have been fulfilled in the present publication, as it comes from the press, sanctioned by the official reporter of the state, and under the supervision of the court itself. The public are therefore presented with all the documents necessary to form a correct understanding of the subject as well in relation to the unhappy catastrophe, as to the course and operation of the laws, in cases of this nature.

At the same time may be had,

A Correct Statement of the whole *Preliminary Controversy*, between Thomas Oliver Selfridge, and Benjamin Austin, (father of the deceased C. Austin.)

By Thomas Oliver Selfridge,

——"*He takes my life, When he doth take the means whereby I live.*"

This pamphlet embraces a variety of matter, immediately relevant to the unhappy occurrence, which deprived Mr. Charles Austin of life; in which the author, in vindicating his conduct in this extraordinary affair, is drawn into a retrospection of the general character of Benjamin Austin. In adopting this mode, Mr. Selfridge has given loose to a boldness of asperity, seldom found in the writings of our best authors, and which reflect great credit on his genius and learning.

Price of the Report—1 Dollar.

Price of the Statement—37 1-2 Cents.

June 27. eo3w

~~Twenty~~ Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Freestone Point, near Dumfries, on Sunday the 17th of last month, two Negro Men slaves, named ANDREW and JAMES, the property of *Sarah Fouchee*, in Prince William county, and hired of her until the end of the year. They had each of them a pass for three days, being Whitsuntide holiday.

ANDREW is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near the corner of one of his eyes, is a little ~~cross~~ eyed, and has a forward, impudent countenance.

JAMES is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a black complexion, has a scar near his mouth of the size of a pea, reels and swaggers very much in his walk. Each of them had on when they went away a shirt and trowsers of plain coarse Virginia cotton, and their other cloathing is not known.

A reward of ~~Ten Dollars~~ Fifty will be given for each of them, to any person who will apprehend them and deliver them to the subscriber, or to *Sarah Fouchee*, living near Dumfries.

John Stone.

Prince William County,

June 27 eo2w

P. S. All persons are forbid from harboring them, and from conveying them away either by land or water.

☞ *Servants to be Hired.*

A young Negro Man, who has been a carriage driver and house servant.

Also, a Negro Girl, who has been accustomed to house service.

Enquire of the Printer.

June 19. 6of

Secure them in case

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders of such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my formed symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. [illegible]

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A *NEGRO MAN*, about 25 years of age, who has been brought up as a body-servant to a single gentleman, is a good Ostler, is well acquainted with all the duties of a house servant, and has served a regular apprenticeship to a barber, and is now a very good one—He is remarkable for his honesty and the goodness of his disposition. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

May 8. eo

Twenty-five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 23d inst. an Apprentice Boy named HEZEKIAH LYLES, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion and grey eyes. Whoever will secure the said apprentice shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from harboring or employing the said boy at their peril.

Russell Stevens.

June 25. eo3t†

Forty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, on the 10th of this instant, from Elijah Graham's plantation, lying on Pohick Run, in Fairfax county, a negro man, named GEORGE—Also, his wife, by name WINNY.—Negro George is about 5 feet 9 inches in stature, stout made, swears in common conversation, coal black, has some white hairs in his head if closely examined, and a small cut upon his under lip, aged about 40; makes great boast of his performances in any business that may be mentioned to him, and prides himself for cradling, and driving a waggon—in fact he will make you believe he is a competent hand at any thing. He had on when he went away a pair of patched cloth trowsers, a roundabout of red spotted cotton, lined through with country cotton and yarn, and shoes nailed all round.

Negro WINNY, his wife, is about 20 years of age, low as to stature, stout made, large breasts, thick lips, coal black. She had on a country black striped yarn jacket and petticoat; it is probable they may alter their dress. It appears from information they are bound to the northern states in order to obtain their freedom. Any person apprehending said negroes and confining them in jail, or bringing them home, on giving information to *James Graham*, Prince-William county, near Hay-Market, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

Elijah Graham.

June 22. (25] co3t†

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for buildness equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large and commodious brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rytherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this land to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederkie county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady-Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,
Richard Veitch.

Alexandria, April 25. w&stf

100 Cents *Reward,*

but no charges.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 11th instant, an apprentice lad, named *John A. Mitchell*, about eighteen years of age, about five feet four or five inches high, straight made, tolerable stout built, light complexion, very much freckled. Whoever returns said apprentice to me, shall receive One Hundred Cents reward, but no charges. I forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said apprentice, at their peril, as they shall be prosecuted as the law directs.

John W. Turner.

June 18. law3t*

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